

**Mystery of the State Department.**  
An enlightening story of this least known of Government Departments. In THE SUN next Sunday. THE SUN'S NEW PICTORIAL IS WELL WORTH FILING.



**THE WEATHER FORECAST.**  
Partly cloudy and cooler; to-morrow fair; variable winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 88; lowest, 70.  
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 11.

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 323.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1915.—Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## ARMS WALK OUT SET FOR TO-DAY; STRIKES GROW

### Labor Leaders Threaten to Tie Up 20 Munitions Plants at Once.

### 900 OIL MEN GO OUT; SHIP STRIKE HINTED

Five hundred workmen in the Remington factories at Bridgeport have been ordered by their leaders to go on strike to-day. This news from Bridgeport last night was immediately followed by the announcement of the international labor leaders that the strike in the munitions plants would be general and that twenty or more concerns engaged in turning out war supplies for the Allies would be completely tied up within a few days.

Coincidentally with the statement of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that there is reason to believe that an organized propaganda exists designed to foment labor troubles and so cut off the Allies from munitions manufactured in this country, the hint spread through shipping circles that a seamen's strike is to be called to prevent the loading of merchant vessels.

The trouble appears to be spreading to all industries concerned in supplying European customers. Nine hundred workmen at the Standard Oil plant in Bayonne struck yesterday and there is some reason to believe that the strike will grow and cover 6,000 men.

Although officials of the American Federation of Labor professed yesterday to believe that an amicable settlement of the Bridgeport troubles could be effected, it was known last night that a fight is inevitable and will be waged desperately. The Bridgeport manufacturers have promised the Remington company all of the aid within their power. Attention was called to the fact that the various strikes will affect the ability of Germany's enemies to get war supplies—have been forced despite the fact that no grave differences existed between employers and employees.

The idea set forth by the London Morning Post on the word of the British correspondent that 15,000,000 Austrians and Hungarians in this country are to be mobilized by their Government to carry on a campaign of sabotage and stop the shipment of supplies to the Allies was ridiculed yesterday by leading Austrians and Hungarians in this city.

## ARMS STRIKE TO-DAY.

### Mediation Attempt Fails and Workers Are Called Out.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 19.—The strike at the Remington factory was called off to-morrow at noon. A walkout of 500 men employed at the new plant of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company was ordered by the labor union. The labor leaders gathered in Bridgeport to attempt a New York manufacturer to declare a posthumous of hostilities was declared suddenly last night. A complete stop not only of the manufacture of war munitions, but also of a score of factories doing sub-contract work probably will be effective in a few days.

The labor leaders waited until late this evening to hear from this voluntary mediator, but apparently no word reached them regarding a conference between the labor men and the Remington officials. At the expiration of the truce period the machinists and other workmen at the Remington plant and at other munitions plants in the city called a conference at headquarters and voted to carry out the strike plans which were arranged for to-day before the strike was declared last night.

Thousands of copies of an Austro-Hungarian newspaper were circulated in Bridgeport to-night calling upon the labor men to strike. The paper is published in New York, New York, Chicago and Cleveland. To-night's issue here was a special edition. It is understood that the movement is in connection with the Austro-Hungarian anti-munition campaign throughout the country.

That the labor war will be a fight to the finish was indicated today in a statement of the Manufacturers Association, which reads:

"As a result of a meeting of the Manufacturers Association this morning it was decided that the manufacturers of Bridgeport would stand as a body behind the Remington Arms company in its decision to carry out the strike. It was decided that the manufacturers of Bridgeport would stand as a body behind the Remington Arms company in its decision to carry out the strike. It was decided that the manufacturers of Bridgeport would stand as a body behind the Remington Arms company in its decision to carry out the strike."

## RESCUING PASTOR DROWNED.

### He Saves One Girl, but Perishes With Another.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 19.—While trying to rescue Miss Helen Perkins, 16, from the ocean at Wingersheek beach to-day the Rev. Arthur M. Pinch, pastor of the Norwegian Congregational Church, was dragged under by the girl and both were drowned.

A party of girls and women from Mr. Pinch's church have been camping at Pleasant Cove. To-day he was supervising eight of them swimming lesson when Helen Marston and Miss Perkins got beyond their depth.

The Rev. Mr. Pinch was seen to throw his arms around him as soon as he reached her and they both went down.

## "SUBS" MAY BE SEA SERPENTS.

### Tales of German Base From Prohibited Maine Still Persist.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The State Department has referred to the Department of Justice and Commerce a statement of summer residents on the shores of Upper Penobscot Bay that the existence of a German submarine base is suspected in that region.

The British Ambassador received letters from Americans giving accounts of suspicious looking craft seen at night and quantities of oil observed on the surface of the water at various points in the bay. The Ambassador transmitted these communications to the State Department. They are not taken seriously in any official quarter.

## OKLAHOMA AFIRE THRICE.

### Blazes Discovered on Eve of New Battleship's Trial Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Ready for her trial trip, the battleship Oklahoma was seriously damaged by three fires of mysterious origin to-night. The newest of the dreadnoughts caught fire a few minutes after the workmen had left her decks as she lay at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company in Camden. The fire, which was discovered soon after 6 o'clock was extinguished at 9 o'clock after four companies of the Camden fire department had pumped the compartment under turret No. 1 full of water. Fifteen minutes after the companies had left the ship was recalled to put out a second fire, which was declared to be out forty-five minutes later.

A third fire broke out on the Oklahoma at 11:30 o'clock and the two companies were again recalled to the scene. The third fire was in turret No. 2. At 2 A. M. firemen were still pumping water into the hold.

## RUMANIA MAY BE NEAR BREAK.

### Tentative Demand for Road to Turkey Resembles Ultimatum.

PARIS, July 19.—A persistent rumor is current here to-night that Germany and Austria have united in sending a note to Rumania demanding free passage through Rumania for munitions to Turkey.

The note is said to be practically an ultimatum.

## FRANK WORSE; FEAR OF BLOOD POISONING.

### Crisis Won't Be Passed for a Couple of Days—Heat Against Him.

MAON, Ga., July 19.—The condition of Leo M. Frank, whose throat was cut by William Green, a fellow prisoner at the State prison, Saturday night, was considered worse to-night, though the latest bulletin issued by Dr. Guy D. Compton, the prison surgeon, announced that the higher temperature of 101.5-5 had been expected.

The bulletin read: "Frank's condition is very satisfactory and his prospects for recovery are excellent. I will remain at or near Frank's bedside continuously and watch every development during to-night. His temperature is 101.2-5, with practically no change in his pulse."

Frank is conscious, but the doctors have forbidden him to talk. The weather is oppressive, another factor against Frank. The temperature was 98 on Saturday, 100 degrees during the larger part of yesterday and the thermometer registered 98 to-day.

The crisis in Frank's case is believed to be a case of septic poisoning, symptoms of this being detected to-day. If he pulls through to-night and to-morrow night the physician says there is little doubt that they can save his life.

Frank complained of pain from the wound during the day, the first time that he has complained much. The doctors said he was very nervous. The nurses had difficulty in keeping him quiet in his bed.

Warden J. E. Smith of the State prison said to-night that he considered Leo Frank's condition satisfactory. He added that the assassin would be kept in the prison on short rations and in solitary confinement.

Dr. Compton has called into consultation Dr. Thomas M. Hill, a surgeon of Milledgeville; Dr. Harry Moses of Macon and Dr. H. J. Rosenberg, the Frank family physician. All are at the bedside of Frank.

## FIRE STARTS ON COTTON SHIP.

### Incendiaries Suspected of Setting Blaze on Memphis at Boston.

BOSTON, July 19.—Incendiaries are suspected of setting a fire in the hold of the Leyland Line steamship Memphis at late 11 o'clock. Longshoremen loading the craft noticed an odor of smoke in the hold about the engine room. A fire drill was responded to by a city fire boat.

The men found a bale of cotton was smoldering, but fire from water from the ship's pumps prevented the fire from spreading. The craft has a cargo of cotton on board.

## BECKER NEAR CHAIR; BRINGS IN BIG TIM

### Statement Vouched For by Father Curry and Others as Authentic.

### TELLS OF A CONFERENCE

### Sullivan Gave Rose \$6,000 to Get Rosenthal Away, Says Ex-Lieutenant.

An outline and extracts from Charles Becker's story of the murder of Herman Rosenthal became public yesterday.

The most striking thing in the story as given out is the charge that Big Tim Sullivan, at the time Tammany leader and Congressman, tried to prevent Rosenthal from making threatened revelations to District Attorney Whitman, into which the name of Big Tim would have been brought.

To prevent Rosenthal from making his "squall" Big Tim gave to Jack Rose \$6,000, according to Becker's statement. Rose was to use this money in inducing Rosenthal to leave the country until the turmoil stirred by the East Side gambler's preliminary statement to Mr. Whitman had settled.

Then Rose, excited by cupidity, decided to use the money in a way different from that which Big Tim had directed, Becker says. Rose arranged with the four gunmen to kidnap Rosenthal, expecting to frighten him out of making his story and gambling revelations, or else keep him a prisoner in some secluded spot in the country. Rose, says Becker, paid the four gunmen \$10,000 and stuck the \$5,000 balance of Big Tim's contribution into his own pocket.

## TO SELL LAFAYETTE CHATEAU.

### Descendant Hopes Americans Will Buy General's Birthplace.

PARIS, July 19.—The Marquis de Lafayette, descendant of the French nobleman who was Washington's great friend and the zealous soldier of the Revolution, desires to sell his Chateau de Chavanay in the Haute Loire department, where his ancestor was born.

He is unwilling to sell it to any individual or society except an American Historical Society or some such body, which will convert it into a museum on the lines of Mount Vernon.

## MAY SUE ROCK ISLAND MEN CRIMINALLY.

### The Commerce Commission Makes No Denial of the Report.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Suggestions that criminal proceedings may grow out of the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent investigation of the Rock Island Railroad affairs were freely heard in Washington to-day.

No information has been yet laid before the Department of Justice, but some of the record made from the recent testimony before the commission in the Rock Island matter will probably be referred to the Attorney-General for him to consider whether or not it does not afford ground for criminal action.

At the Interstate Commerce Commission's offices there was no disposition to discuss the matter by those in authority to speak, but no denials were made.

That there has been some investigation of the possible criminal aspects of the case is known, but just what conclusion the commission or those authorized to act in the matter have reached is not known.

It is intimated in an official quarter that the matter is still under consideration.

## BIGGEST SEAPLANE WRECKED.

### Storm Drags the Craft From Its Moorings at Alexandria, Va.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The big hydroplane plane, said to be the largest heavier than air machine ever constructed in America, was wrecked by the storm at Alexandria, Va., to-day.

The seaplane, which was anchored with a three-quarter inch hempen rope at the plant of the Old Pioneer mills, was lifted by the wind, thrown with great force against some piles and turned completely over.

Three of its big pillars were smashed and one of its pontoons broken from the machine. Other damage was done to the big machine, although it was said to-night that its engines were intact.

The wreck now lies in about three feet of water. After the accident, D. R. Van Kirk, an aviator, and Wilbur S. Richardson, with a number of assistants, began work of salvage.

The machine was constructed recently in Alexandria by A. S. Richardson, of Lowell, Mass., and the work required eleven days. The cost is said to have amounted to about \$30,000. It was estimated that the damage is about \$15,000.

Mr. Van Kirk said he expected the machine would be rebuilt immediately. The machine is owned by F. T. Richardson of New Orleans.

## LUMBER MEN COMPLAIN.

### Government Control Laid Upon Federal Trade Commission.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Federal Trade Commission opened its first meeting in Chicago to-day with a hearing of suggestions from representatives of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association relative to the increase of both domestic and foreign commerce.

The entire board of five members was present in addition to Dr. E. C. Keefe, assistant United States chief forester, and Dr. E. E. Pratt, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Government control of the production of lumber in the United States was urged by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Charles S. Keith, president of the Southern Pine Association, one of the six lumber organizations which are members of the national association, made the request.

Overproduction, uncontrolled price cutting, decrease in the export trade due to the European war are some of the conditions blamed by R. H. Bowman, president of the national association, for the present demoralized situation facing the manufacturers of lumber. Mr. Bowman described the condition of the lumber trade for the last eight years as having "been one of demoralization."

## MARRIES 38 COUPLES IN RUSH.

### Justice Russell Helps Out When Aldermen Are Scarce.

CITY CLERK P. J. Scully had trouble again yesterday in getting an Alderman to marry impatient couples in the marriage chapel of the Municipal Building. He finally got Chief Justice Isaac Franklin Russell of the Court of Special Sessions, who married the couples and then said: "This is much more pleasant than sending young men and women to jail."

Later in the afternoon Alderman William Choroski arrived and relieved Justice Russell of the wedding work.

When the situation was brought to the attention of Mayor Michael he said he would take up the matter with Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Henry H. Curran, vice-chairman of the Board of Aldermen, also took up the matter with the Mayor for a conference would be held looking to the assigning of Aldermen to the marriage chapel at a certain period of the day.

## NAVY GUNS ALLIES' HOWITZERS.

### 15 Inches Used on West Front—Dardanelles Reports Alarming.

LONDON, July 19.—The British forces on the western front now have twenty 15 inch naval guns which are being used as howitzers. Although this fact is not generally known in England, it is said on good authority that the guns are doing excellent work in shelling German works at long range. Two of them have been sent to the French. They are manned by specially trained mechanics and naval men.

It is generally felt in London that Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, is anything but cheerful over the situation at the Dardanelles. Rumors have passed around the town that the forces there have suffered a serious setback, and while there is nothing of an official nature to substantiate this report, it is regarded as not without foundation.

## SCIENTISTS TO PICK NEW NAVAL BOARD.

### Daniels Asks Eight Technical Societies to Select Two Men Each.

### EDISON FAVORS THE PLAN

### It Is Expected to Enlist More Cooperation in the Inventive Work.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Secretary Daniels announced to-day that he has invited eight scientific societies in the United States each to name two of their members for service on the naval advisory board of inventions of which Thomas A. Edison is to be chairman.

The board will comprise at least seventeen members and probably more, because it is Secretary Daniels' purpose to invite other scientific bodies in addition to those already designated, to nominate scientists for representation on the board.

The board will comprise at least seventeen members and probably more, because it is Secretary Daniels' purpose to invite other scientific bodies in addition to those already designated, to nominate scientists for representation on the board.

Secretary Daniels declined after consultation with Mr. Edison and others to make appointments in accordance with the plan. The plan was decided upon in the hope that it would enlist the support of such bodies as a whole for the general plan and avoid possibility of charges of favoritism if Mr. Daniels himself made the selections in the first instance.

The eight organizations that have each been asked to nominate two of their members of the advisory board are the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Chemical Society, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Mathematical Society, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Naval Architects and Engineers, and the Inventors Guild.

In the societies named and in others, to which invitations of like purpose will be addressed are to be found the most eminent scientists of the United States. It is the belief of Secretary Daniels that as Mr. Edison will head the advisory board all members will select men of the highest caliber for the work to be undertaken.

## Wilson and Lansing Agree on the Reply to Germany; Cabinet Reads It To-day.

### President Permits No Hint to Be Given Regarding the Course of Action, but the Note Is Expected to Leave Door Open for More Concessions.

### NO SURRENDER OF PRINCIPLE IS PREDICTED

### Many believe that such action would stand a good chance of convincing her of the wisdom of at least making some definite response to President Wilson's demands.

### The Orduña Case.

The Orduña case, it was established to-day, will not figure directly in the note to be considered to-morrow. The State Department, contrary to its expectation, has heard nothing from any of the Americans who were on the Orduña when she was attacked by a German submarine without warning. In view of the statements of passengers that they were coming to Washington to report the facts to the State Department, officials were somewhat surprised at the failure of these Americans to appear and at the lack of any communication from them.

It is probable that if nothing is heard from any of the Americans within a day or two the State Department, through one of its Government departments, having officials in New York, will institute inquiries calculated to bring before it all the facts in the case. For the present it is not thought advisable to write while to make any inquiries abroad through representatives of the State Department.

The German Ambassador returned to Washington this afternoon in accordance with his plan of being here in case the Administration should desire to discuss with him further any of the features involved in the correspondence between the United States and Germany.

He has no appointment to see Secretary Lansing, however, and it is possible that he will not make a call until the American note has been sent. It is the general view that the Orduña case has made it more than ever probable that the President will act on the Ambassador's suggestion that the United States subordinate the submarine issue with Germany and devote itself to the general problem of getting better conditions on the seas during the war.

## CALLS BERLIN FAITHLESS.

### Paris Press Says Attack on Orduña Proves Treachery.

PARIS, July 19.—The press of Paris treats the Orduña affair as decisive proof that Berlin's word is not worthy to be trusted in any compromise arrangements and as underlining hypocrisy in Ambassador von Bernstorff's regrets about the Lusitania.

The newspapers unanimously point out that the Orduña was bound for New York, and that hence there could be no suspicion that she was carrying munitions of war. She was attacked at night without warning.

The Temps says: "The attack will probably persuade Washington from any temptation to follow Germany in her efforts to substitute the question of the Orduña blockade for the question of the Lusitania and the penalties to be paid for it. The elementary brutality of the Germans once more baffles the efforts of her tortuous diplomacy."

The Journal des Debats is anxious to see how Germany explains the Orduña in her next reply, adding: "But perhaps the next note will not appear, if President Wilson's reply now in course of preparation ends the diplomatic dialogue of six months ago between Berlin and Washington."

## WOULD INVOKE U. S. DOCTRINE.

### London "Times" Again Urges Cotton Be Made Contraband.

LONDON, July 20.—The Times, this morning, reiterating its demands that cotton be made contraband, urges that the risk of tension between the United States and Great Britain would thereby be diminished. Furthermore, the paper says, by making the blockade effective, Great Britain would then be in a position to invoke American doctrines and American precedents in a way which would cover all action to a general satisfaction of American opinion.

In other words, the Times urges, "we would follow Sir Edward Grey's line of reasoning, which would be the American note in December, by adapting existing rights to novel conditions."

The door will not be closed to Germany if she should desire to come forward with further concessions and a more complete response to the American note in such a way as to lay the responsibility for any break upon Germany.

## MUCH ADVICE GIVEN.

Secretary Lansing when he met the President in the morning was fully prepared with a complete response to the German note. In addition to the two had before them memoranda, prepared at the State Department and by unofficial advisers of the President, on various aspects of the situation and also general recommendations as to the course to be pursued.

There is a good reason to believe that the differences among the recommendations were chiefly on the point as to whether Germany should get a definite idea of what to expect from the United States in the event that she remains irresponsible.

Some officials here feel it would be a wise step on the part of the President to follow his forthcoming note with some sort of demonstration in order to convince the German Government of the earnestness of the United States. Others suggested for such a demonstration would be the summing up to Washington of the party leaders of the United States. There is no doubt that such action would cause a profound impression in the country and would have a similar effect abroad.

Others here are satisfied that the Germans have been proceeding on the theory that in no event will the United States take any drastic action, and that therefore there is no necessity for Germany to yield to the President.

It is pointed out that the President has been carefully refrained from taking any step indicating even the consideration of drastic action, and that therefore the calling of Congressional leaders for a conference would be regarded as a most significant move.

If Germany does not really wish to have trouble with the United States

## ARMIES MASS IN POLAND FOR GREAT BATTLE.

### Teuton Drive, to Force Abandonment of Warsaw, Imminent.

### GRADUAL EVACUATION ORDERED, IS REPORT

### Russians Retire to Defences 16 Miles From City.

### GRAND DUKE RECEIVES GREAT RESERVE BODY

### Newly Built Factories Pour Out Vast Quantity of Munitions.

### Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 19.—A campaign on even a greater scale than in Galicia, which resulted so successfully for the Austro-German army, is beginning in Poland, according to latest advices from Berlin and Petrograd. Huge German armies are advancing in an easterly direction, both north and southeast of Warsaw, and word is expected here momentarily that the issue has been joined along the entire front.

The principal move is expected to be in the direction of the Lublin-Cholm railway, where the Russians recently administered a serious check to the Austrians. Should the Austro-Germans succeed in cutting this railway Warsaw would be cut off from the southeast and the abandonment of the Polish capital, now a salient on the German line, would become inevitable.

Despatches from Petrograd indicate the withdrawal from Warsaw of the Russian armies is within the realm of possibility. The capture of this city, on which the Kaiser set his heart in the early days of the war, would not mean the crushing of Russia, as was the case at Przemysl and Lemberg. The Grand Duke Nicholas withdrew the major part of his forces before giving up the city. This, it is believed, he intends to do if it becomes necessary.

The first word of the Ruman-Rawka rivers section came to-night when a Petrograd despatch announced that automatically the Russians had retired on this front when their northern wing evacuated Przemysl. The Russians are now back to a line of fortifications sixteen miles west of Warsaw itself.

A despatch to the Morning Post from its Budapest correspondent to-night, says that the gradual evacuation of Warsaw has already been ordered.

## Kaiser Plans Campaign.

### Official circles in Berlin believe that the latest German offensive was planned by the Kaiser and Marshal von Hindenburg at their recent meeting at Posen.

In the Baltic provinces of Courland and Kovno and on the edge of Livonia, Russia, the Germans, with about one million men, are attempting an extensive diversion. It is supposed that the objective may be the important seaport of Riga, on the gulf of that name, but by a swing to the southeast the invading forces could cut the great railway which once connected Petrograd with Berlin and now acts as an important transportation highway into Russian Poland.

In this field the Russians are in retreat, and according to Petrograd admit, but it is admitted that the general Staff is not disturbed over this situation. The commander of the German forces on this wing is Gen. von Bulow, who supported Gen. von Kluck's left in the high water drive on Paris.

Gen. von Eichen, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's chief aid in the Mazurian Lakes drive is in command of the southern front extending from the Nemman south around Ossowice. A drive south-west over the Dnieper and the Vistula striking through the fortified cities on the latter river toward Warsaw and its railroads.

## Russians Back on Serev.

### Do west, or a little south of west, is the great drive toward Mlava and Khorog, which took Przemysl as its route and now has the Russians back on the Serev. The German offensive is in command is Von Goltz. The Ruma River-Rawka front is quiet and so far no serious moves south of the Beszara River.

The fourth action or phase of the battle is that which impends southeast of Lublin and northeast of Cholm, where Gen. von Mackensen and his great army, aided by the Austrians under the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, are moving north. Their object is to cut the Lublin-Cholm railway, which feeds into Warsaw to the northwest and into Breslau to the east.

It is here, according to Berlin despatches, that the Grand Duke Nicholas is preparing to make a determined stand. He has brought up reserves from Warsaw and from central Russia, with big guns from the fortress cities. His men have the prestige and encouragement of having checked the Austrians last night. In the face of this terrible strain there are no indications that Russia has lost

## ARMIES MASS IN POLAND FOR GREAT BATTLE.

### Teuton Drive, to Force Abandonment of Warsaw, Imminent.

### GRADUAL EVACUATION ORDERED, IS REPORT

### Russians Retire to Defences 16 Miles From City.

### GRAND DUKE RECEIVES GREAT RESERVE BODY

### Newly Built Factories Pour Out Vast Quantity of Munitions.

### Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, July 19.—A campaign on even a greater scale than in Galicia, which resulted so successfully for the Austro-German army, is beginning in Poland, according to latest advices from Berlin and Petrograd. Huge German armies are advancing in an easterly direction, both north and southeast of Warsaw, and word is expected here momentarily that the issue has been joined along the entire front.

The principal move is expected to be in the direction of the Lublin-Cholm railway, where the Russians recently administered a serious check to the Austrians. Should the Austro-Germans succeed in cutting this railway Warsaw would be cut off from the southeast and the abandonment of the Polish capital, now a salient on the German line, would become inevitable.

Despatches from Petrograd indicate the withdrawal from Warsaw of the Russian armies is within the realm of possibility. The capture of this city, on which the Kaiser set his heart in the early days of the war, would not mean the crushing of Russia, as was the case at Przemysl and Lemberg. The Grand Duke Nicholas withdrew the major part of his forces before giving up the city. This, it is believed, he intends to do if it becomes necessary.

The first word of the Ruman-Rawka rivers section came to-night when a Petrograd despatch announced that automatically the Russians had retired on this front when their northern wing evacuated Przemysl. The Russians are now back to a line of fortifications sixteen miles west of Warsaw itself.

A despatch to the Morning Post from its Budapest correspondent to-night, says that the gradual evacuation of Warsaw has already been ordered.

## Kaiser Plans Campaign.

### Official circles in Berlin believe that the latest German offensive was planned by the Kaiser and Marshal von Hindenburg at their recent meeting at Posen.

In the Baltic provinces of Courland and Kovno and on the edge of Livonia, Russia, the Germans, with about one million men, are attempting an extensive diversion. It is supposed that the objective may be the important seaport of Riga, on the gulf of that name, but by a swing to the southeast the invading forces could cut the great railway which once connected Petrograd with Berlin and now acts as an important transportation highway into Russian Poland.

In this field the Russians are in retreat, and according to Petrograd admit, but it is admitted that the general Staff is not disturbed over this situation. The commander of the German forces on this wing is Gen. von Bulow, who supported Gen. von Kluck's left in the high water drive on Paris.

Gen. von Eichen, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's chief aid in the Mazurian Lakes drive is in command of the southern front extending from the Nemman south around Ossowice. A drive south-west over the Dnieper and the Vistula striking through the fortified cities on the latter river toward Warsaw and its railroads.

## Russians Back on Serev.

### Do west, or a little south of west, is the great drive toward Mlava and Khorog, which took Przemysl as its route and now has the Russians back on the Serev. The German offensive is in command is Von Goltz. The Ruma River-Rawka front is quiet and so far no serious moves south of the Beszara River.

The fourth action or phase of the battle is that which impends southeast of Lublin and northeast of Cholm, where Gen. von Mackensen and his great army, aided by the Austrians under the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, are moving north. Their object is to cut the Lublin-Cholm railway, which feeds into Warsaw to the northwest and into Breslau to the east.

It is here, according to Berlin despatches, that the Grand Duke Nicholas is preparing to make a determined stand. He has brought up reserves from Warsaw and from central Russia, with big guns from the fortress cities. His men have the prestige and encouragement of having checked the Austrians last night. In the face of this terrible strain there are no indications that Russia has lost